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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. ostage to foreign countries added THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

publication wish to nate rejected that purpose. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

As to Reduction of Taxation.

Yesterday the very reckless announcewill be reduced by some \$10,000,000, and that hereafter there will be no trouble about the city debt limit.

The annual budget is enormous. There has been a lavish and wanton expenditure of the public moneys in the last four years. Excessive salaries have been paid, and from month to month, salaries already more than adequate have been increased in some of the departments. The municipal force has been far in excess of the public demands, and many places have been sinecures.

But even after making a liberal allowance for the saving to be brought about by the dismissa! of unnecessary officials and the reduction of the salaries heretofore paid to the incumbents of various posts, the fact remains that if all the schoolhouses which are asked for are to be constructed, and if the Davis School law is to be enforced, and all the increased salaries in such bill provided for are to be continued, and all the other public improvements heretofore outlined are to be carried out, in the very nature of things there cannot be any great reduction in our burden of taxation. Nor can there be any great economy if in every department of municipal government the Prevailing Rate of Wages law, notwithstanding its pronounced unconstitutionality, is to be rigorously enforced.

It is to be hoped that retrenchment will be the order of the day, but it is too early in the year to be confident that there will be any wondrous reduction in our city tax levy.

Charity and Public Place.

The make-up of the new city Administration shows an extraordinary number of important officers who have apprehensive East where already grimly show organized charities.

JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Mayor Low's private secretary, was the Head Worker of the University Settlement Society, and his selection was largely due to the fact that his service there had made him familiar with East Side conditions.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Tenement. House Commissioner, is the President of the Charity Organization Society. It was due to him that the important Department of Tenement Houses was established by the Legislature last year.

His first deputy, LAWRENCE VEILLER, qualified for his appointment through being Secretary of the Charity Organ- gave one long wailing miaul and died. ization Society's Tenement House Com-

Charities Aid Association.

Mr. Folks's first deputy, JAMES E. DOUGHERTY, is a veteran worker in the The annual report of Major-Gen. Catholic charitable organization, the Roe, commanding the National Guard Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Paul Society.

mission. President CANTOR of the Borough

the Condition of the Poor.

of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, duty always brings out a larger perthe Charity Organization Society.

charity as a training school for munici- was \$9.56. The increase is satisfactory pai office.

The Greatest Efforts of Dithyramb have mentioned already. Now that the

Dick. There have been poems great and that the decrease was actual as well as sweet and sad, from and before the apparent, for the percentage has fallen times when burning Szepho loved and considerably. In 1899, the percentage song to the day of James Bynon ELMORE. of the total strength of the Guard qualthe inspired bard of sassafras, but ifying in all three grades of markemen nothing one-sixteenth as great, sweet was 574; in 1900 of was 675, and in 1901, every material point of the Court of One Night of December. It made in idental causes not likely to raise hereafter, is due to lack of interest on apply for a watering cart. It filled the great throat of Wait Whitman. Diths and sad, se full of tears, idle tears, and it was 648. The only increase has been Inquiry's conclusions Driver agreed great throat of Walt Whitman. Dithy: commanding officers of the First and ment thus shatelered ramb Dica's good gray cal, with sole becould Brigades have never taken any It drove the gifted jackase in the close | interest in sonall arms practice; the | Let the Democrate stand to right good to jump out of the paddock and into. Fourth Brigade is communicied by a and heap their priming day," ergo and the night, with a dreadful cry. It regimental addingly while the Third Discours Watcheron Rule into priming still conthe night, with a dream of the prompt of the property of the p into ambrosial water. The neliceman's risinfly of separate companies, the wife brought han his ratuer house. Hower of the historial finant, is more of prospers. Let the themselves conin the far folded mists and gleaming manded by a comparationly from a fact defators at the delaying gain of the recommendation and the halls of morn old Endymion was nearly and surgety officer who has shown possess to provide the formulation droward in the Muon's tremulous tours such interest. It is mention to point acapeta, but producing a touck formion In Magoratown the mombers of the out the sections of a setting heavy large colored brace bond threw down their size to stood. instruments and biuthered to sessary. An incidental remark to teen liter's continuous and biuthered to sessary.

periods of pure for not maintain in humaned multiporty received from the Lucyropay, I taking, showed on his own testimony aritimes for tough as at the trid tragment nessed applicant the Woventy-third Engineer to the instead of " standing for the common by the tony tongs from the riose of the primary from the riose of the finite to by the funy tought from the range of the person of the person of the standard of the person of the standard of the person of the ery that pured for me struct tight, measured to the Brigadier refuses for allow the Majors will be imaged the opportunity had nerived be a

soul; the day's wreckage sundered visibly and each crepuscular breeze, launched on the tide of the Stygian dark, was a starved and ignoble spirit that with its fellows muffled along the stari hills and twisted the resigned trees to a confused sympathy of woe: along the last horizon a few unjaunty stars and below them broadly flagged a livid streak of death-mould blues and charnal lavenders and still dublously refracted on them dull visions of ill-nourished plentiunes and caducous suns, a faded deathbed of expiring color-tints, so soon transmuting to mottled and cold grays and sudden to inky fusion."

As rank on rank of turgid stalagmas began to form, Tom Tucker, the mailcart horse, bolted and rolled an epicedial terror and considerable wreckage into the night. As the unjaunty stars began to hide themselves, the policeman began to club himself. At the charnal lavenders his wife began to dance and scream. Putting on his ment was made that the city tax levy raincoat Mr. DICK read on, solemn, grand, melodious, " with echoes as of eagles Æschylean and SAPPHO singing in the nightingale:"

> "And once the Night enthroned and the last sallow afterglow in the West extinct, what chilling thrills and jets of morbid faucies along its gloom ing robe! What storming showers of lcy-daggered fears and motes invade the air! Unfurling as they troop they drive and pulse until the atmos phere is saturate and until the flagging silences, drooping pall-wise and low, are quick with their possession; against the straining, groaning bars of prisoned memory they press and beat and full against the low lank veil along the past they rip pling flow, coolly blowing and not-deniable, until they gape it to shifting vistas of the years, to transftory touches of all yesteryears; here and there in momentary gleam a memorable grave, some be loved face, perchance, long cancelled in the dust some smile imperishably sweet and slow, some clinging of blind-fumbling little hands, some dreams forsaken, ambitions sacrificed, or oft some well-remembered lovelit barborage thick interset with soft delicious ways where tread no carnal feet and consecrate alone to the crystal bliss of long-transferred souls: vast areas obtrude, the curtains wider flowing, all strewn with relapsed and age-forgotten loves and joys, with traces of unprofitable tears and scars of impleaded losses tall whitely memories of pleasures had and grovelling rebukes of sorrows past recall and all the shredded vanities of youth and age discarded there, ungarnered and ill burled, and all the sweet unhappy things of life and all the bitter-stinging joys that cloyed and fulfilled desires -- "

The policeman fainted. His wife fainted. Walt Whitman fainted. The returning jackass fainted. The colored band fainted. Some natural tears the poet shed but wiped them soon on the left cuff of the raincoat and read on, but more quickly, with a quiver of expectation in his splendid voice:

" And so, and so through all the winter-bitten hours until the Night, curiously stirring, recoils to her dark self her querulous legions, gropes westward from her throne, and shrinks from the been prominently associated with the gray fangs that threat the ashen hills-and lot the Dawn laughs from her aureate seat, her tridescent pinions wide displayed, and smiling shakes from her spacious glory her rich enfranchisements, and with the glad meshes of her mirac ulous hair nooses not alone the ruby flaming heights, the gilded trees and one by one the pinkily blushing hurry of small streams, but in her luring tendrils redly takes the sea, the sensuously slow and drowsy-tumbling sea, lolling on its amorous sands to the Dorian mood of flutes and sleepy airs in dear content and cuthanastal luxury." Before the word " euthanasial " could

be uttered with all its noble length, the policeman and his wife gave one long sigh and died. The colored band gave one long cry and died. Walt Whitman The jackass said nothing. He was in too much of a hurry to die. On the tolled alone.

The National Guard in 1991.

of this State, is favorable, as might THOMAS W. HYNES, Commissioner be expected, and the Commander-inof Correction, is the President of the Chief is justified in congratulating the Brooklyn Council of the St. Vincent de State upon its militia. On Sept. 30, when the "semi-annual returns" are Dr. E. R. L. GOULD, City Chamber- rendered, the strength of the Guard lain, served the Charity Organization was 14,410, an increase of 217 during the Society on its Tenement House Com- preceding year. The uniformed militia was never so numerous before.

During the year there were field Manhattan selected for Superin- marches and camp duty, as well as duty tendent of Public Baths, RICHARD W. by certain organizations in aid of the TAYLOR, who made such a success of civil authority. The percentage presthe People's Baths, established by the ent at camp was \$5.67; on field service, New York Association for Improving 82.39; and in aid of the civil authority, 92.52. These figures go to prove true And Mayor Low, who was the founder an old saying in the Guard, that riot has been for many years an officer of centage of the strength than any camp duty. It is of interest to note that the There are other minor appointments percentage of the total strength of all that are due entirely to good records the regiments at Buffalo during the in the same sort of work. If these switchmen's strike in 1892 was 91.56, appointees prove competent they will and that of the regiments in Brooklyn certainly reflect credit on organized during the motormen's strike in 1895

> The decrease in the number of marksmen, sharpshooters and experts we official figures are obtainable, it appears

Let it be our privilege to hear this august report indicates that the evil eveten of We know that of consequentions is several. masterpiece effected:

* that all thoseward needs now are entropiece which designs the entropiece of the following the entropiece of the entropiece of the following the entropiece of the following the entropiece of the entropiece of

General to ignore him by issuing orders over his head directly to his troops.

Gen. Roz remarks, apropos of the subject of discipline, that "there is not anything which shows in a member of a military organization the lack of proper instruction in and understanding of the correct principles of military duty and service quicker than criticism of his superior and ventilating his ideas and students of park-making will agree is the imaginary wrongs in the press. Performances of this nature cause the word militia' to be used by soldiers as a term of derision." Undoubtedly he is right; but it might be added that ignoring the titular brigade commanders sional in the art invo..co. The approval in the matter of orders to troops, the of some landscape architect of good standing assumption of command by the Major- is necessary for every serious move by the General of troops forming but a small brigade on strike duty, the issuing of orders by him direct to company commanders, is also likely to make the name militia " one of derision.

"It is due to the good organizations [of the National Guard]," says Gen. ROE, "that poor ones be disbanded." Unfortunately, politics will not permit the disbandment of such organizations, though every one connected with the Guard can tell off-hand what commands should be abolished. If Gen. Roz can get rid of certain organizations, he will do the National Guard much good. A paper strength is really duty weakness.

Boston's Trees and Ours. Boston has received a shock this week in the report, by Mr. SAMUEL PARSONS, Jr., that the trees on the Common are in a state of deplorable decay and bad health. Boston Common," says the Evening Transcript, "belongs to the nation." It does. "Boston only holds it in trust." She does. "Every Bostonian will blush when he realizes how this trust has been maintained." We hope so. And we call the attention of all cities with parks, the city of New York in particular, to the facts described of the Common by Mr. PARSONS

The heart of a great city is not favorable to vegetation. Its dust, and its many gases, and its dryness are all against trees, and consequently if a city would have trees and have them in the beauty of health, special and constant

guarded against.

Some day the press attached to the interests of Rear Admiral SCHLEY will be cured of its madness and begin again to weigh justly facts of record, in-HOMER FOLKS, Commissioner of amorous sands of Pilduzer the poet stead of flying in their face. Has that time come? We doubt it; but let us

> Last Sunday the New York Times, "one of them," charged Secretary Long
> with tolerating in the Navy Department "the intrigues which opened the
>
> "the intrigues which opened the objectionable Platt amendment, and it is not been defined that all an assured the Cuban commission last spring of assured the Cuban commission last spring of assured the Cuban commission last spring of the weight of his influence toward giving Cuba a concession in return for the acceptance of the objectionable Platt amendment, and it is not been defined that all all and assured the Cuban commission last spring of the weight of his influence toward giving Cuba acoustic form of them." ment "the intrigues which opened the controversy, and the wanton persecutions which have brought it to its present stage of heat and passion." There was an "anti-Schley party" in the Navy Department, of "pernicious activity," and there were "authors" of "ALBERT G" ROBUSSON sustained and malicious assaults upon Good Words for the Late Lievt. Wootten. the honor and character of Admiral SCHLEY. A " conspiracy " has " accomplished its purpose."

> Are we to have now any light on these a severe accusations, of several years' reit-eration throughout the Schley press? We call for full specifications as to the "in-trigues which opened the controversy," In November, 1889, the Twenty eighth United States Volunteers landed in Luzon, immediately

worst of the infamous charges." I pon-

for its exposure with the greatest advantage to his own personal prospects. The investigation which followed showed the Evidence Obtained and Conclusions Reachwhole charge to be a disgraceful slander; but that didn't affect the fact that if MILES believed himself right in the first place he

deliberately betrayed the common soldier. As a new Park Board is in office, it well to call attention to what first principle. The Park Commissioners have peculiar power to change or make over the property with which they are intrusted. For that reason they a sound to change or make over nothiprofes the authority of som Park Commissioners. He must plan and he must report, not by word of mouth, but

formally, over his own signature, so that his professional reputation is staked on every scheme with which he is concerned Red tape in its most highly developed form is the cornerstone of good administration of the parks. A jaw of silver is being built for a young Missourian. Thus do the triumphs of

excite imitation.

THE TARIFF ON CUBAN SUGAR. A Plea for Generous Treatment of the Island's Planters.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your leader of Dec. 29 regarding Cuba is in all ways admirable with the possible exception of its final clause. That states that "a reduction of 331-3 per cent. on the tariff on Cuban sugar will answer every purpose." That amount would certainly be of benefit and world furnish some relief to the existing situation. Its sufficiency is open to question. The present market price of competing sugars may be given as 3.70. It is possible that three or four estates on the island, presenting special advantages in point of location and facilities for shipment, could meet that price and still show a narrow margin of profit The product of other estates will show a varying cost for their product, delivered in New York, from that point up to 4.25. discount of 331-3 per cent. would reduce those varying figures by about 56. The result would be a fair margin of profit and the ability of others to market their crop without loss. This would mean a mere temporary palliation and not a cure, the postponement of an evil day and not its definite averting. That which is most wanted by the Cuban planters as a whole is a profit on their crop which will give them some cash in hand for the rehabilitation of their estates.

beauty of health, special and constant care is required. Unfortunately for Boston, her own neglect and the inferiority of her care have helped to increase, instead of diminishing, the difficulties under which her trees live. Luckily for her, Mr. Parsons reports cheerfully that "there may be a very few trees on Boston Common which are beyond the hope of restoration by methods familiar in the cultivation of trees, but there are so many that may be kept in beauty for many years that it is to be hoped that active measures will be taken without delay to improve the present method of caring for those trees."

Boston has taken the first step in atonement by providing for this examination and report. The long time since the trees of the New York parks were inspected tells us that they should be examined now, so that the ravages of time and neglect may be repaired and guarded against.

"most favored nations. It is whon, if either nation would declare war against the United States if the matter were diplomatically presented to them, as Germany has presented her Venezuela business to us, showing that the step was temporary and taken as a measure of expediency for the aversion of a disaster which would otherwise fall not only on Cubans and Americans, but on the property and possessions of France and German citizens resident or interested in the island of Cuba.

It has not been denied that Mr McKinley assured the Cuban commission last spring of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: News is brought us of the death in Cuba of Second Lieut. Bradley J. Wootten, Seventh United States Cay. airy, and it is due to his character and services that a brief Regular army career should not thus

trigues which opened the controversy, their "authors," and the part played by each of them. Who associated with the Navy has been guilty of this pernicious activity, and what did it consist of? Let us have the records of the offences in question and the names of the offences assaults be precisely and intelligibly described.

As yet, we know definitely the acts of but three officers who have been termed "conspirators against SCHLEY," to with Rear Admirals Hamsay, BENHAM and DEWIY Although RAMSAY and BENHAM alone have been named as members of this conspiracy, DEWEY is inseparable from them. It was a transpiration is also as a superior to say bear to the infamous charges." I pon "her a majority of the Court," as the Trons eave, that "affirmed all but the worst of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the close of the infamous charges." I pon "her a close of the close

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THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

ed by Another Episcopal Clergyman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In cans not a total abstainer but a moderate drinker, I have been surprised to find that he is not in favor of the opening of the saloon on nday. He believes that it will tend to the ncrease of drunkenness and poverty; for ir his opinion, the Raines law, with all its im-perfections, places a restraint on the drinking habits of the people, even when the pro-verbial "sandwich" is carried around with every drink, whereas the opening of the saoon on Sunday, without such restrictions, would give unbridled liberty to the drunkard

England, or rather London, must not be uoted as an example because you will see frunken men and women in the streets of London on Sunday evenings to an extent which does not exist in the Greater New York. The restriction of the Raines law which compels the working man to take liquor with a meal can be evaded, but I am assured by a large number of families, that it is a great restric-tion on the drinking habits of the people on The Raines law has undoubtedly its object-

ionable features, but they have been greatly exaggerated by interested persons, because in the first place it establishes the principle of high license, and in the second closes a large number of saloons which exist simply as dram-drinking resorts. The CHAMP CLARK and WILLIAM JOEL STONE Raines law is opposed to the interest of the saloon as a popular institution, hence the attempt to defame it as the handmaid of

> Bishop Potter, who has certainly ourage both of his impulses as well as of his convictions, is quite correct when he says that the discussion of the Sunday-opening question is purely academic, and Governo Odell's message merely confirms this view Bishop Potter is also correct in affirming that "total abstinence" has not supplied the remedy. It has merely popularized the idea that drunkenness is a mental or moral defect and not a crime. Drunkenness is a crime much as stealing, and if every individual seen drunk in public were sent over to "the Island" for a week, a victory over the perni-

cious habit would be effected which water

drinking can never obtain.

A very large number of drunkards are allowed to excuse themselves with the pleathat drunkenness is hereditary, and consequently it is the habit in families to excuse their inebriate members on this ground. The very reverse is the case. The London Lancet, about a year ago, published the report of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, compiled by a committee of five physicians, two surgeons, an army surgeon, a professor of bacteriology, and five general medical practicioners. This committee reported that they found no evidence that the acquired habit of inebriety is heritable. This is also the view taken by the late Dr. Leslie E. Keeley in his work entitled "The Non-Heredity of Inebriety." It is also confirmed in my own ministerial experience, in a poor district in the great city of Manchester, in a degraded district in London, in twenty years among soldiers and in twelve years in New York. The earnest advocates of total abstinence have been mightly shocked at Bishop Potter's criticisms of J. B. Gough and his methods, but the Bishop's views are indorsed by the editor of the London Lancet in saying that "popular opinion has taken for granted that the acquired characteristics of parents are likely to be inherited, and of course temperance reformers, well meaning, but often ignorant The very reverse is the case. The London to be inherited, and of course temperance reformers, well meaning, but often ignorani and misguided, have not been slow to urg upon the public that every man's drinking upon the public that every man's habit is pretty sure to produce a generation of children who wi drunkerds. If this be not true the to ligionist, any restriction which can be placed on the sale of alcoholic beverages on the Sunday is calculated to promote that degree of rest and repose for which the American Sunday stands. In France they are trying to introduce the American Sunday purely on secular grounds. Why then should we impair that which is so much enjoyed by the best class of American citizens? Let us leave well alone. Thomas P. Hudhes, Ll. D. New York, Jan. 2.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENGLISH.

Varying Views of Sun Readers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Apropo of English in our public schools, I should like to add to what has been already said, that, in my estimation, the spoken English of City College and of high school graduates is deplorably bad. What is more regrettable is that there is no persistent drill to eradicate those errors by which, if he is guilty of them, the graduate is swiftly and surely condemned Students of these insurely condemned Students of these institutions discuss the beauties of the poet, the art of the novelist and the skill of the dramatist, who cannot be trusted to utter correctly a sentence containing lay, lie, see, shake, good, well or their variants and trusted perfectly. I do not say that all the students cannot be trusted, but a discouragingly large number cannot be. Doubtless the grainmar schools are responsible for some of this sloverliness, but it is not all their fault. On the higher institutions restaths burden of ruring the ill if thas not been cured before the student comes to them. How fulle it must seem to talk of the heatures of style to those who are reducted never of the found should of speech.

New York, Dec. 21.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO. I wish with the correct use of the English grames is arrand at family in their remetation. Land a graduate of one of the public schools are unsequented for a lensity in six, and an interest in the content in

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From the State of Localities | Total Control of the State of State

HOPE CASTRO WILL FALL. Venezuelans Here Sympathize With the

There was considerable excitement in the Venezuelan colony here yesterday over the departure from Fort au France, Martinique, of the filibustering steamer Ben Righ, rechristened the Libertador. This steamer carries 350 men and a large cargo of arms and ammunition for a revolution against President Castro. A majority of the Venezuelans here favor the insurrectionary movement because of the unfavorable light that Castro has placed them

in by his many misdeeds. Additional interest is caused by the cable announcement that Gen. Domingo Monagas. who was a resident of Brooklyn a few years ago, is one of the chiefs of Senor Manuel Matos, who is leading the expedition and the uprising. Gen. Monagas lived with his family in First place and is well known here in Spanish-American

It was said yesterday that he is to be the real chief of operations against the Castro Government. Senor Matos, who supplied he money for the Ben Righ expedition, although he has been referred to as General recently is not a military man. He is in reality the executive head of the movement and in the event of its success will immediately be declared Provisional President of Venezuela. Gen. Monagas, however, is recognized as one of the bravest and most capable military leaders in the country. He has participated in many rebelions. His father, Gen. José Gregorio Monagas, was the liberator of the slaves in

Monagas, was to Venezuela.

Gen. Monagas is a native of Barcelona.
State of Bermudez, and was Governor there for eighteen years. He will command the rebels in that State. It is reported that the filibustering outfit has planned to land near there in the eastern part of the Parauldia. Monagas and his two sons, Antonio

Republic.

Gen. Monagas and his two sons, Antonio and Heraldo, were fellow passengers with the writer on the steamer Caracas a month ago from La Guayra, Venezuela, to San Juan, Porto Rico. Antonio was formerly secretary of the Venezuelan consulate in this city. He and his brother will be aides on the staff of their father.

Their departure from Caracas was at the time when all persons suspected of being

Their departure from Caracas was at the time when all persons suspected of being enemies of the Government were imprisoned by order of Castro. The General learned that he was on the list of victims and immediately decided to leave the country. He was visibly nervous while waiting on board for the steamer to sail and when the did facility are the start was the said.

she did finally get under way he said:
"Now, only God can step me."
Gen. Monagas was reticent about his plans, but his criticism of the Castro régime presaged his present step. Gen. Nicolas Rolando, another of the Matos filibusters, is also a native of Bermudez. He was is also a native of Bermudez. He was Governor of Guayana under President gnacio Andrade and is also a good fighter. e will direct operations in Carabobo. en. Guzman Alvarez, who will head an surrectionary force, was Vice-President the Republic during the administration of President Crespo. Gen. Antonio Fernandez will be the rebel leader in the State

Lara.
There is little doubt that this rebellion s the most gigantic that has been planned n Venezuela in many years. Not only has Senor Matos contributed liberally from his bank account, but he has succeeded in gathering about him the best fighters in the country and he is said to represent the most respectable element. He is a very wealthy man. Twelve thou-He is a very wealthy man. Twelve thousand Mannlicher rifles, 2,000,000 cartridges and four rapid-fire cannon, are said to be

the supply carried by the Ben Righ.

President Castro's announcement on
Thursday that the Government forces had destroyed the army of Gen. Fernandez and captured Gen. Pietri is ridiculed here. In the last two months, the latter according to official reports, has been captured three times and killed twice. Castro, it is believed, hoped to offset the effect of the sailing of the Ben Righ expedition by this news of sweeping Government victories.

The first object of the Revolutionists is to capture a port and there proclaim Senor Matos, Provisional President. He will then call on the foreign Powers for a last two months, the latter according foreign Powers for

will then call on the fore recognition. Senor Matos, mition. Senor Matos, however, bear-mind probably the failure of many revolutions because of a lack of concerted action, has given explicit orders that not a battle is to be fought until his entire army is in readiness. It is estimated that he can easily obtain an army of 15,000. olutions because of a lack of cocan easily obtain an en who sailed on the Ben Righ are mostly officers.

WORK AT OUR SHIPYARDS. Increase of Vessels, but Decrease in Ton-

nage Completed in the Last Six Months. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- During the six months ended on Dec. 31, 1901, there were built in the United States and officially numbered by the Bureau of Navigation 717 rigged vessels of 154,073 gross tons, compared with 568 rigged vessels of 179,229 gross tons for the corresponding six months of 1900. Canal boats and unrigged barges are not included.

the Atlantic scaboard, and is attributable to work on several large ocean steamships which will be completed during the coming six months. Included in the six months figures are 38 vessels, each over 1,000 tons, and aggregating 103,832 tons. Of these fourteen steel steamships, aggregating 52,310 tons, were built on the Great Lakes. Four for the scaboard are the two banana steamships Watson and Buckman, each of 1.820 tons, the Hugoma, 2.182 tons, and the Minnetonka, 5.270 tons. The Minnetonka ably prove a surprise to every one. Secre-

will be cut in two to pass the canals.

On the scaboard fifteen wooden schooners of 24.864 tons were built, five steel steamships for the coasing trade, and one steel ferryboat, aggregating 20.004 tons. Square-rigged vessels are the steel ship William P Frye, 3.374 tons, and two barkentines on the Pacific aggregating 2.310 tons.

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TO CLOSE BULKHEAD DOORS. One Turn of the Lever Does Trick on the

Kronprinz Wilhelm. company of nautical and naval folk saw for the first time yesterday how the bulkhead doors of the mighty North German Lloyd liner Kronpring Wilhelm may be closed by the mere movement of a little lever by an officer on the ship's bridge in case of impending collision. There are nine teen of these doors in the submerged part of the ship, connecting various compart ments and they close from above, descending like steel curtains. The doors are cogged vertically in the centre. They may

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cogged vertically in the centre. They may be closed by a wheel operating gearing; also, the gearing may be thrown off so that the doors will descend by their own weight. The other way of closing or opening them demonstrated vesterday, is by hyrdaulio pressure, regulated from the bridge.

In the absence of Capt. Stoermer, who was slightly ill, Chief Officer Woltemas and the line's enshore skipper, Capt. Frank Presbrey, worked the lever, which is in a box just aft of the wheelhouse on the bridge One movement of the lever was enough to close all the doors, and electric bulbs in the many compartments of a miniature in the many compartments of a miniature plan of the ship on the after wall of the wheelhouse showed, by their glow, that the doors were closed. The impact of the doors with their sills caused the little lamps to burn. Another movement of the lever sent the doors up again and the lights

For twenty seconds after the doors started downward warning electric bells sounded enabling all hands in the engineer's depart-

ment to get to safety. In one minute and a half after the first movement of the lever every compartment was closed.

After the exhibition all hands sat down to luncheon. Capt. Presbrey presided. Chief Officer Waltemas expressed the conviction that the Kronprinz would hold the Atlantic record when the winds and seas were calm, or, if not, were astern. Chief Engineer Prillwitz shared the opinion of the chief officer. The company then went down into the abysmal hold, saw the bulkhead doors close and listened to Chief Prill witz's talk in excellent English about the working of the colossal engines.

THE GAS INDUSTRY. Slight Increase in New Plants and Large

Increase in Capital Since 1890. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- According to report issued to-day by the Census Bureau

there were in the United States in 1900 877 establishments, with an invested capital of \$567,000,506, engaged in the manufacture gas. This sum represents the value of land, buildings, machinery, tools, implements and the live capital utilized, but does not include the capital stock of any of the corporations. The value of the products was \$75,716,693, to produce which involved an outlay of \$5,273,500 for salaries of officials, clerks, &c., \$12,436,296 for wages. \$14,769,022 for miscellaneous expenses, in cluding rent, taxes, &c., and \$20,605,356 for materials used.

The report says that the modern tendency toward concentration of industrial enterprises is well exemplified in the gas industry, in which there is an increase, as compared with 1890, of only 18.2 per cent, in the number of establishments re porting, while the increase in the capital is 119.1 per cent. The average capital per establishment for 1900 was \$646,523, as compared with \$348,749 for 1890, the average capital in 1900 being nearly double average capital in 1900 being nearly double that in 1890. The increase in the number of cubic feet of gas consumed is 83.7 per cent. The average product per establish-ment has risen from 49,217,870 cubic feet in 1890 to 76,503,482 cubic feet in 1909, an average increase of 55.4 per cent. per es-tablishment. The reduction in price from \$1.42 to \$1.05 per cubic feet has caused \$1.42 to \$1.05 per cubic foot has caused the value of products to show a lower rate of increase, the \$56,987,290 reported in 1890 increasing \$2.9 per cent. to \$75,716,693,

increasing 32.9 per cent. to \$75,716,603, produced in 1900.

The conclusion is warranted that, although the wider uses to which gas has been adapted have caused a striking increase of 83.7 per cent. during the decade in the number of feet consumed, the rapidly increasing use of electricity for lighting purposes has not only tended to prevent the erection of new gas plants, but has resulted in the dismantling of nearly fifty establishments during the decade.

The striking increase in capital (119.1)

The striking increase in capital (119.1 per cent.) is found, the report says, chiefly in the items of machinery, tools, implements and equipment, and is due to the constant demand for new equipment re-quired to provide for increasing service. This also explains the fact that the percentage of increase in the value of products (32.9 per cent.) is so much smaller than the per cent. of increase in capital, another factor being the reduction in the price of gas during the past decade, which would reduce the percentage of increase in the value of products.

Ninety-eight of the 877 gas establish-ments in operation in the United States in 1900 were located in the State of New Verb

SECY ROOT'S MILITIA BILL. The principal decline, 19,752 tons, is on It Will Make More Definite the Government's Power Over State Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The Militia bill which the War Department has had under consideration for several months and which is expected to meet with opposition from the States, will not be presented to Congress until after the National Guard conference tary Root is of the opinion that bytle legislation is needed and that only to make more definite the power of the Federal Governposed to conferring any greater power upon

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